## XLIST CONGRESS-2D SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870. Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.) called up the joint resolution direct up the restoration to the city authorities of New-Orleans of property heretofore occupied by the United States as a branch mint. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.)-To promote the cultivation of public lands.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.)-For the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan by the Wiscousin and Fox Rivers. It was ordered that the Senate would adjourn from

to-morrow (Saturday) till Tuesday, in order to observe Monday as a holiday for the decoration of the soldiers

graves.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill for a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill to prevent any officer or employe of the Corporation of Washington from acting as an officer of election or reg-Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.), from the Committee or

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to supply a debelency in the appropriation for mileage of members of the House of Representatives. The amendments appropriate \$1,20,000 to supply the deficiency in the amount required this year to pay for the cellection of custom duties, and \$20,000 for the pay of special counsel employed by the Treasury Department,
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating \$825,000 in gold to pay the Government of Great Britain the amount awarded under the treaty of July 1, 1861, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.
The Legislative Appropriations Bill.

Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROFERATION BILL
was then resumed, and the amendment placing female
clerks in the departments on an equality with males in
the matter of compensation was further debated.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep. III.) argued to distrove Mr.
Sherman's showing that the proposition would necessitate an additional expense of \$100,000 per annum.
Mr. YATES (Rep., III.) hoped the Democrats would
favor the amendment, as it had nothing of color in it except that which was fair and lovely.
Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) thought it would result finally
in the entire exclusion of female clerks from all departments.

amendment finally prevailed-Yeas, 36; Nays, 20.

ments.
The amendment finally prevailed—Yeas, 36; Nays, 20.
The next amendment, reported from the Committee of
the Whole the appropriation for the extension of the
Capitol Grounds, was read.
Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) asked for the reading of
the resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, instructing their
representatives to oppose further appropriations for pulte buildings in Washington, in view of the anticipated
removal of the Capital.
The resolutions were read, and Mr. HARLAN argued
that no public necessity existed for the proposed expenditure, and that the only consideration upon which it
was based was the personal gratification of Congressmen
and visitors to the city.
The discussion was continued at length, each speaker
being allowed five minutes.
Mr. MORELL (Rep., Vt.) said the city of St. Louis, to
which it was proposed the capital should be removed,
was the chief city of a State which would have gone into
the Rebeilion but for the efforts of one man—Gen. Frank
P. Blair—to whom he was willing to accord all the credit
due him. He would keep the capital in a loyal community.
Mr. VATES (Rep., El.) said that the removal had been

its. Mr. YATES (Rep., El.) said that the removal had been represented as having received a "blackeye" in a former febate on the subject; that it had been voted down in the senate. He stood up now to predict "that not one North-Western member of the House of Representatives would be returned unless pledged to vote for the removal of the capital to the Mississipp Valley."

Mr. MÖRRILL (Rep., Vt.) remarked that if the sole newer of removal was left to either the senator from Illinois (Mr. Yates) or the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlan), he did not think either of them would ever exercise if.

VATES-Why not ! Where was the best blood o

unity, and, perhaps, the future center of a hundred ates and millions of people.

Mr. FLANAGAN (Rep., Texas) believed the day was at far distant when the stars and stripes would float or Mexico and islands contiguous to our shores. He uid recognize no limit to our future territorial greates. He would favor every needed improvement of the ational Capito), but would never favor removal.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) said if a proposition to cate the capital anew was made to representatives of wa, Missouri, Indiana, and other Western States, it could take them 25 years to agree upon a site. He thought ill wankee the only place entitled to it, but could not at any one in the Senate but his colleague to agree with im. [Laughter.]

aughter.) ETON (Rep., Ind.) thought it was understood body that, if removed, the capitol should go to dianapolis. [Laughter.] Mr. CAS:EELY (Dem. Cal.) opposed the appropriation

Mr. CASS-ERIA Deem, can opposite that St. Louis was a meromodeal grounds.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) denied that St. Louis was a andidate for the site, and thought the climate of Washington superior to that of any place in Mississippi Valley. After remarks by Messrs. STOCKTON, TIPTON, and STEWART in favor of the appropriation, and Mr. ROSS scalast it, the appropriation was carried—Yeas, 42;

descreas), liaris,
on next amendment being the appropriation of
one in aid of an expedition to the North Fole, Messus,
NER, YATES, and SAWYER advocated it as a
smal contribution in the interests of science.
1. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) offered as an amendt, that the expedition will be with a view to dis-

f the expedition was to find the place where the arallels of latitude met.

Mr. Col.E (Re-p., Cal.) explained the great value and apportance of the project to the fishing interests.

Mr. PATERSON (Rep., N. H.) hoped the "Pole" would ring some fish along with it. It might yet prove a good of the control of ir. SAULSBURY said at all events it might be used

Mr. SAULSBURY said at all events it might be used for knocking off persimmons.

The amendment was finally carried—Yeas, 28; Nays, 25.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.), from the majority of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the Lindiciary Committee, reported an amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to \$12,000; Associate Judges, to \$6,000; Circuit Judges, to \$6,500; Judges of the Court of Claims and District of Columbia Judges, \$5,000.

Can motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the salarles of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United states was made \$10,000, and Associate Judges, \$8,000.

Mr. BAYAKD (Deem., Del.) moved to increase the salarles of Circuit Judges to \$7,500. Agreed to—Yeas 25, Nays 21. ys 21. An amendment was also adopted dating the increase of

An amendment was also adopted dating the increase of chairies from July 1, 18'0.

In the course of a general debate, Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) said if there was one thing mean and niggardly in the Government it was the salaries paid our civil offi-cers, from the President down. He was in favor of a rea-sonable compensation in all cases. Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) maintained that unless the salaries of Federal officers were increased, the Gov-

Mr. CALPENTER (Rep., Wis.) maintained that unless
the salaries of Federal officers were increased, the Goverment, life that of England, would go into the hands
of an aristeracy of wealth, for rich men alone could
afford to go upon the bench or into official positions
without proper remuneration.
The amendment as amended was then adopted—Yeas,
31; Nays, 16.
Amendments were also made inserting an appropriation for the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., and increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at NewOrleans.

Orleans,
Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) moved to raise the salary of

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Mc.) moves to raise the salary of the United States Treasurer from \$6,500 to \$4,000. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) suggested that as the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations seemed to have thrown aside all ideas of retrenchment, and was raising salaries all around, he ought to include those of

Congressmen,
The amendment was rejected, when the bill passed.
The Senate then took a recess,
The evening session was devoted to the District of columbia business.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CESSNA (Rep., Penn.), from the Committee of Elections, made a report in the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson, declaring that A. S. Wallace was duly elected and entitled to the seat. He moved the previous question, which was seconded and the resolution was adopted.

When the Democratic members realized what had been done, Messrs. RANDALL and BROOKS of New-York, remonstrated and protested against it, and a motion for reconsideration was made, when a brief discussion arose. Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) admitted that Mr. Simpson could not take the oath, he having been an officer in the "onfederate army, but condemned the Reconstruction Con. mittee for not removing his disabilities for which he had p. 'litimed, and which he deserved because he had honestly, and firmly aided in the reconstruction measures. Mr. EROC. KS (Dem., N. Y.) denounced the operation as a fraud, as bad, as any election fraud ever charged upon Democrate in New. 'ork. It was an attempt to defrand the mimority of the House, by forcing on the body another member elected by nobody, having no constituents, and representing nothing whatever.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) repudiated the principle embedied in the report, that the ineligibility of the person who received the greatest number of votes gave the seat to the person having the next highest number.

Mr. CESSNA reminded the House that he had already stated that that part of the report represented only his own views; also, that on two or three occasions he had distinctly stated that the wanted was that the House should consume no more time in the matter.

After further discussion by Messrs, PAINE and BURR, the SFEAKER called on Mr. Wallace to come forward and take the oath) which was done.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on Terri-When the Democratic members realized what had been

the SPEAKER called on Mr. Wallace to come forward
and take the oath, which was done.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Hi.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill annulling all laws of the Territory
of Idaho taxing the persons of the Chinese or Mongollan
race, and a law creating the office of District-Attorney
for each county; also, prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from paying extra salaries to Federal officers in
the Territory, or to members or employes of the Legislature. Passed.

Reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were Reports from the Committee on Foreign Anairs were made as follows:

Mr. SWANN (bem., Md.)—Adversely on the bill giving the assent of Congress to Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pierson, U. S. N., to receive from the Queen of Great Britain the nomination of Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath. Laid on the table.

Mr. SWANN—To pay to Mrs. Morse, the widow of Isaac E. Morse, his salary as United States Special Commissioner to New-Grenada, at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, from the 6th of November, 1866, to the 1st of June, 1857, and 615 per day during the same time for traveling expenses. Passed.

nssed. Mr. SWANN—Beferring to the President the petitions (Wm. J. Nagle and John Warren, citizens of the United lates, and now prisoners in Great Britain, with a request

that such action may be taken by him in accordance with international law and with the rights of American citizenship as facts shall justify. Agreed to.
Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.)—Making allowance to the widow of the late U. S. Consul in China, James S. Kiernan, for the time occupied in traveling to his post. Passed.

Riernan, for the time occupied in traveling to his post. Passed.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.)—Making allowance for traveling expenses to John W. Massey, late Consul at Passot Del Norte. Passed.

A large number of reports from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812 were made and disposed of. In the discussion of one of them, Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vt.). Chairman of the Committee, asked and obtained leave to report to morrow a public bill in reference to pensions to survivors of the war of 1812.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, forbidding the change of a vote after the announcement of the result, and also forbidding the record of a member's vote who was not present when the vote was taken. Adopted.

The House at 1:15 p. m. resumed the consideration of the Conference report on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Com-

the Conference report on the birt occurred the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Conference, reviewed the provision of the original bill and of the Senate amendment, as compared with the report of the Conference Committee, explaining in what the difference consisted. He would not entertain the idea than any thoughtful man could doubt for a moment either the constitutionality or the general necessity of the measure. It was expressly confined to the election of Federal officers.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.), a minority member of the Conference Committee, explained why he could not concur in the report. In his judgment every single section of the bill, 23 in number, except one, the first section, involved a clear and palpable violation of the fundamental law of the country. He believed that every section, save the first, was unconstintional, wrong in principle, and was demanded by no existing condition of things in the country, but was condemned by every consideration of just expediency, and ought not to be enacted in the form of a law. In some sections of the country, if this bill became a law, it would be the source of unbounded trouble, disturbance, strife, and wrangling. There was no example in the legislative and judicial history of the country for giving to the Federal Courts jurisdiction over cases of State elections. It was vicious, lawless, and revolutionary, and ought to be rejected with indignation and contempt.

Mr. EECK (Dem., Kr.) charged that the Republican

of state elections. It was vanishes, acceptance of state elections, and ought to be rejected with indignation and contempt.

Mr. EECK (Dem., Ky.) charged that the Republican party was seeking by this bill to overthrow all the rights of the States, setting aside the State Courts, destroying their jurisdiction, subjugating them in every form, and ordering the military dictator at Washington to do in all stat what he had done in Georgia—set aside their constituous and Legislatures and take possession of them.

BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) said he desired to give the house a piece of information, and that was that the Republican party had carried Richmond by 600 majority.

Mr. FOX (Dem., N. Y.), in answer to the announcement of Mr. Buffer, stated that the official count of the recent New-York election showed a majority of 91,000 for the Democratic ticket, and he thought that the passage of the pending bill would increase that majority.

Mr. BUTLER—If they had wanted more they could have got it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio)—There are 88,000 people in that State who cannot read or write.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Cal.) opposed the report, and said he knew that the original intention of the concectors and originators of the bill was to oppress the people of the Pacific States and Territories by thrusting upon them the odious doctrine of Chinese suffrage.

Mr. STHLES (Dem., Penn.) protested against it, because

the odious doctrine of Chinese suffrage.

Mr. STILES (Dem., Penn.) protested against it, because he was in favor of a "white man's" Government, and entirely opposed to enforcing negro suffrage and negro

Philiadelphia. or Rochester; and had less taxation and less crime than Boston.

Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio)—The gentleman would do well if he could prove that.

Mr. COX—I did not ask you to interfere. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON—And yet I interfered.

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. Y.), another member of the Conference Committee, defended the report, and asserted that under the provisions of the bull no act was prohibited which any member would dare to assert to be a lawful or rightful act. The bill interfered in no degree with the rightful act of any person in the exercise of any privilege which the Constitution and the laws conferred upon him. It undertook to preserve the rights of men, as d infringed on the rights of no man. He challenged the gentleman on the other side to point to a single act which he had a right to perform and which this bill inhibited at his hands.

off the other safe to perform and which this bull inhibited at his hands.

This was a bill to conserve the rights of all, and he would say to his Democratic friends that if they desired to preserve to themselves and their constituents all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, all they had to do was to refrain from doing the things prohibited by this law. Whoever was willing that others should enjoy the rights which he himself claimed, could find nothing in the bill or in its injunctions which he could justly condemn. He was confident that the hour had come when members of Congress could not be elected fairly and according to the will of the voters, unless Congress interfered and used that dormant power which had so long existed but had never yet been called into existence. The bill did, for the purpose of conserving the rightful election of members, enter into State elections by declaring pains and penalties against those who violated the law. In no other particulars did it interfere with State elections. It declared that certain acts should be crimes. It brought those acts within the forum of the Federal courts. He would make no allusion to State courts in New-York or elsewhere, except to say that in some portions of his State it would be as much impossible to convict a man for the crime of violating election laws as it would be to transfer his collegage Cox to heaven without repentance. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNSEND (Rep., Tenn.) made an argument of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) closed the debate by replying to the argument made against the bill. He debate is to man, and the right so to maker's or a non-resistant by Prof. Wheox—That we depending in the Senate of the tribunal of Justice for the vindication of a right or the right so to the right so the reduced of the right so to the right so the r redress of a wrong. He asked when and where Liberty found a shelter or a refuge anywhere on this planet, save under the shelter and care of law enforced by the Courts. Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.)—Never under an empire. Mr. EINGHAM—The word "empire" has no terrors for me, when applied to that empire whose sceptre is knowledge and whose power is the ballot in the hands of freemen.

mr. ELDREDGE-Under this bill it is the Empire of espotism, and you know it, and that is the reason you deceate it.

Mr. ELDREDGE—Under this bill it is the Empire of Despetism, and you know it, and that is the reason you advocate it.

Mr. HINGHAM declined to yield to interruptions, and said that the sum total of complaints made against the bill was that the equal rights of the people were to be enforced for the first time in the history of the Republic by the common statute laws of the common people of all the States. It was to be made a crime hereafter for any one, by violence, intimidation, or fraud, to interfere with the right which was formidable to tyrants alone—the right of an unrestrained ballot in the hands of freemen. That was all that there was in this bill.

Mr. ELDREDGE—Under the sword:

Mr. BINGHAM—Under the sword: The gentleman prates again. There is no such thing in the bill. There is not a word of the sort in it. Let the people speak unawed. Let them exercise their suffrage, because, after all, that is the power under which the Constitution was ordered, by which it has been retained, through which Congress is convened, by which our armies are organized, and our tribunals of justice established. We propose to enforce that provision, and, with the help of the American people, will do it.

The vote was then taken, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to—Yeas, 133; Naya, 58, a strictly party vote.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Commit-

The vote was then taken, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to—Yeas, 133; Nays, 58, a strictly party vote.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Internal Revenue bill, and asked to have the first reading of the bill dispensed with. Agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it be till Tuesday, Monday being the day for decorating the soldiers graves. Agreed to.

ADMISSIONS TO THE FLOOR.

The SPEAKER directed the Clerk to read the rule governing admissions to the floor, and, after it was read, he gave notice that he would hold hereafter that he had no more right to waive that rule than any other member had, and that he would hold hereafter that he had no more right to waive that rule, and the Chair would not be responsible for anybody on the floor except those who were privileged.

Several Members—"That is right."

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. SCHENCK, in apology for its length (36 printed pages), which, he said, was inevitable, as it embraced all legislation on the subject, revised and presented in a modified, corrected, and combined form, the Clerk proceeded to read the first section, but as it covered when the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and the House therem upon adjourned.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

# THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

Superintendent Jourdan received another letter, yesterday, from Chief of Police Dougherty of Wilmington, Del., asking for further information relative to Peter Peterson, the man who is in custody there on suspicion of having murdered his late commander, Hermann Windemann, of the sloop Achilles, some particulars of which have been already given in The Tennesse. But very little more than that already given has been learned by Superintendent Jourdan or Detective Bennett. It has been ascertained that Windemann, who had ourchased all the vessel's stores before leaving, was known to have in his possession \$100, while Peterson had known to have in his possession \$100, while Peterson she fifter, who hade out the clearance of the vessel, to insert his (Peterson's) name as master, but as McSorley knew that on April 14 Windemann had bought the vessel he declined to do so. Windemann and Peterson sailed together from Pier No. 6, North River, on May 2, and Windemann has not since been seen by his friends. picton of having murdered his late commander, Hermann

THE UNION COURSE TROTTING MEETING-THIRD DAY-A POSTPONEMENT-THE RACE TO-DAY.

The rain that fell yesterday afternoon renered a postponement of the third day's trotting on the Union Course imperative. The intended race was for a purse of \$1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:30 in arness, and the following seven first-class horses were harness, and the following seven first-class horses were entered: J. Fay's b. g. Captain Gill, D. Mace's b. g. Drosden, J. Murphy's s. m. Louise, Ben Daniel's b. m. Topsy, A. Patterson's s. g. Dreadnaught, F. J. Nodine's blak, in: Eastern Queen, and M. Roden's s. g. Prince. The race is postponed until Monday next.

To-day, the great trot for a purse of \$2,500, mile heats, in harness, open to all horses, and for which American Girl, George Wilkes, and George Palmer are entered, takes place on the Union Course. This is the first race of the season between crack trotters, and it is sure to prove a source of attraction to the lovers of this sport. American Girl is at present the favorite against the field.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION. OFFINING SESSIONS ON THURSDAY AT DODWORTH HALL.

The Universal Peace Union opened the celebration of its fourth anniversary at Dodwerth Hall on Thursday. The meeting was opened by Alfred H. Love, the President. Mrs. Sarah T. Regers, Miss Lydia A. Schofield, Levi K. Joslyn, and Albert Wadham were appointed Secretaries. The President then congratulated these assembled, numbering, all told, about 19, that they were permitted to meet in the sunlight of emancipation in these days of human progress, that they were permitted to gather in behalf of the serious and earnest reality of their lives, to convene for the careful consideration of the inspiration that had been given to them condemnatory of the greatest evil of modern times, and to mature plans for the practical removal of that avil

and to mature plans for the placetast evil.

Several communications, from like organizations in different States were read by the Secretary, all of which congratulated the Seciety upon the work it had mapped out for itself, and condemned the system of warfare as butchery and murder.

At the evening session letters were read from Gerritt Smith (inclosing a contribution of \$5),

At the evening session letters were read from Gerritt Smith (inclosing a contribution of \$8), George W. Julian, and B. J. Butts, all condemnatory of the present system of warfare throughout the world, and urging upon the nations to disarm their armies and promote that peace and unity the rudiments of which were inculcated by the precepts of the Savior. The resolution offered by Mr. Carpenter in the afternoon, "that a theology that supports the war system is unnecessarily cruel and corrupt, and needs conversion to that purity and love which makes for peace," was referred to a Committee. Mr. Levi K. Johnson denounced the conscription as practiced in Europe, by which men were compelled to leave their homes and families, and for a petty pay wage a warfare against their neighbors, the effect of which was no more nor less than marder.

President, in commenting upon the policy of the

neighbors, the effect of which was no hole so that murder.

The President, in commenting upon the policy of the Administration on the Indian question, said that the placing of the Seciety of Friends in the position of responsibility they held was a step in the direction of the happy consummation advocated by the Union. He then read the resolutions of the Executive Committee, to the effect that glory to military power is a perversion of the professions of Christian and enlightened people; that our histories, school-books, and literature should be purified and purged of warfare and bloodshed, and the children of the generation should have better surroundings and be educated in the highest virtues of peace principles; that it is incumbent upon the workingmen of all nations to throw off the bondage that compels them to sadden their homes, do the fighting, and makes them guilty of the highest of crimes, and compels them to bear the war debt after their mutilation in battle. They urge upon the nations of the world the better security of their principles by amicable arbitration, the abolishment of armed forces, and the devotion of the time consumed in their training upon education, civilization, and the advancement of the interests of all branches of industry; that as the Constitution of the United States contains provisions which tend to menace and perpetuate war, and we cannot delegate to others that which is wrong for us to do ourselves, and we have a right to require of Congress the settlement of difficulties without deserting reason, and surrendering to the arbitrament of the sword. We submit for the constitution, to be known as the Seventeenth Amendment: Repealing clause it, section 8, article 1—Powers granted to Congress: "To declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal." Clause 12—"To raise and support armies." Clause it, section 8, article 1—Powers granted to Congress: "To declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal." Clause 10—"To provide for calling forth the militia." Clause 16—"To provi

Mrs. Lydía A. Schofield read the report of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, recommending a pacific course of action toward the Indians, and deprecating war and bloodshed as against the true religion, civilization, and the better instincts of man.

A communication from Ba-me-node-nokade Anglice—Henry Jackson—of Indian Town, Michigan, was read, expressing a warm interest in the society, and requesting their acceptance of a canoe to carry them over the river of difficulty that stood as an obstacle in their path. Addresses were also made by the President and Mrs. Somerby. SECOND DAY.

The second day's session of the Universal Peace Union was called to order at 10 a.m., yesterday by the President, who in a brief opening speech said that the first step toward bringing about the rule of Peace and Eternal Justice is to make war and the profession of the soldier unpopular, and the inculcation and the prin-

the soldier unpopular, and the inculcation and the principle advocated by the Union.

Lydia Schofield then read the poem, "The Old Peace Ground," by Content Whipple, after which Prof. Wilcox of Washington (D. C.) offered a few remarks. He said the voice of such a society as this was never more needed than now and among our people where there were ever speculators endeavoring to promote a war for the parpose of filling their own pockets. We are steadily drifting toward repudiation, and no man knoweth to-day the value of his labor to-morrow. Europe is bankrupt, groaning under a war debt she cannot pay.

Letters were read from Frederic Passy, Edmond Potonic, and M. Sautalier of France. The Coumittee appointed on Thursday for the nomination of officers, reported, for President, Alfred H. Love; Treasurer, Robert F. Walleut; Secretaries, Henry T. Chid, Lydia A. Schofield, Win. P. Tomlinson, and Albert Wadhams, and 37 Vice-Presidents, all of whom were unanimously elected. The resolutions read on Thursday afternoon and evening were adopted, with the additional resolutions: By Mr. Joslyn—That we recommend all men, as their perfect right and sure remedy, to disobey the orders of drafts and conscriptions which would force upon them the work

and telegraph system, and calculated to earieh speculators; that America has superior facilities for leading the work of world-wide disarmament, and we therefore demand that, as speedily as practicable, the army and navy be abolished, and all property held or received by the National or State Governments on warlike accounts be directed toward reducing taxation and the public debt. Addresses were made by Prof. Wilcox, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Sheppard, and others, and the meeting adjourned until 23 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, which was rather thinly attended, a letter was read from Alderman Francis Vincent of Wilmington, Del., the purport of which was that the accomplishment of the grand aim of universal peace necessitated the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon powers, namely the United States and Great Britain, and the admission of all nations to the coalition thus formed, the whole to be based on universal suffrage and education. Prof. Wilcox said that the tendency of men's minds was against great confederations, and more in favor of securing the rights of individuals. The resolutions proposed by Alderman Vincent were referred to a committee, as were the following resolutions by Mr. Lewis Masquerier:

Resolved, that are naural and perpetusted wants are the true foundation of an antional and inalicuable rights to like, liberty, soft ownership to the whole product of abor and to franches, and that they exame the createse, enjoyed and perpetuated unless they are backed by an inalicuable houses'ed, limited between the maximum and independent suffage, and enjoyed to each other, so that nour can ever be without a lone down to their latest posterity.

Resoled, That nothing short of the above is alicenable system of society and only to be earthured for each other, so that nour can ever be without a lone down to their latest posterity.

ble homesceed, limited between the maximum and minimum of a family support, giving the power of self employment, an independent suffrage, and object to an hability to allemate for any consideration whatever, but only to be exchanged for each other, so that noan can ever be without a home down to their latest posterily.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That nothing short of the above inslicable system of society and government can save the property producing portion of the winds race in all nations, the freedmen of the South of North American Indians and the Islanders from hiveling Slavery, tenure and pumpering; ettingoish the fames of war and exist lish universal peace among markind.

The President thought if they passed these resolutions they were attempting to cover too much ground; he believed each human being was entitled to so much light, air, and soil, and should have a homestead and permission to enjoy them, but was under the impression that men's minds were not yet sufficiently fertile to give growth to such seeds.

Mr. Joslyn read extracts from European papers, recommending the abolition of warfare and the disarmament of nations.

Mr. Love spoke of the ravages committed by U. S. troops on the Indians, giving Gen. Sheridan credit for discharging his duty, but regretting the animus of a Government which rendered such a duty impernitive.

Mr. Tomlinson of Providence read extracts from The Monthly Standard, condemning Gen. Sherman for his conduct in the West, as having tarnished his epailets, and thrown an odium upon the nation whose interests he professed to represent. He paid a high enlogy to those composing the Union, and expressed a regret that the New-York public evinced such small interest in the reform. He hoped the reporters would not judge of the importance of the principles of the Union, and the respect in which it was held in the community, by the limited number which it was held in the community by the limited number which attended the meetings.

Short addresses were also made by Prof. Wilcox, R. W. Hume, Agent

### THE UNION FERRY COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARE TO ONE CENT, MORNING AND

EVENING. At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 13th inst., the renewal of the leases of the property on the East River held and occupied by the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn was con-sidered, and the following resolution was adopted as the sense of the Commission:

Resided, That in assert to the application of the Union Ferry Com-pany of Brooklyn for a renewal of leases, the Commission offers a lease of all the existing ferries for 10 years, at #1 per year, or condition that be-tween the hours of 5 and 7½ o'clock, both in the morning and the after-noon, the Company will fix the fare at one cent, while it remains two cents between every officer hour of the day than these designated for one cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY TO SAN DO-MINGO.

Yesterday morning Judge O'Sullivan, special

A lew minutes before 10 o'clock p. m. the train arrived at the depot in this city, having duplicated a run of 20 miles. The last of the excursionists disembarked and repaired to their several homes, each and every one having given abundant evidence that the trip was enjoyed to the fullest possible extent. ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY TO SAN DO-

envoy of the Government to San Domingo, arrived in the steamer Tybee, and engaged rooms in the Brevoort House. Judge O'Sullivau reports that general quiet pervades the whole Island. President Baez, in a conversa-tion with Judge O'Sullivan just before his departire, ex-pressed himself anxiously in regard to the action of the United States Senate. He said the people were awaiting eagerly the determination of the Government and hoping that its action would speedily unite them with us.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST DISTRICT-ATTORNEY

MORRIS. The Investigating Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, appointed to examine into the charge made against District-Attorney Samuel D. Morris by Mr. William Davidge, the well-known comedian, met in the Supervisors' room, County Court-House, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Supervisor Prilip S. Crook presided, and read the resolution empowering the Committee to make the examination. Mr. Davidge was present, and made the following formal charge against the District-Attorney;

I. William Davidge of No. 11s Pacificet, in this City of Brooklyn, berewith charge District Attorney Morris with intercepting and intercepting with my several attempts to obtain an indictment against Mr. James H. Cornwell, whom I charge with liberating a person charged with higsany, the name of the person being Charles Watts, upon fraudulent and insufficient security. Philip S. Crook presided, and read the resolution empow-

On motion of Gen. Crooke it was resolved to furnish a copy of the charges to District-Attorney Morris, that he might appear on Monday next and answer.

Hugh McLaughlin of the Democratic General Committee then made the following written charges against the

tee then made the following written charges against the District-Attorney: I charge that Samuel D. Morris, District-Attorney, has willfully neglected his day in failing to prosecute forfeited bonds, except in some instances where he has collected or compromised; that in such cases he has failed and neglected to account and pay over the sum received according to law, and has appropriated the same to his own use. I refer you, particularly, to the case of one Troot, as bondeman, where he compromised a forfeited bond for #2,000, which was perfectly good, the bondsman having the case of one Troot, as design and keep the found of the same of \$4.000, which was perfectly good, the bondsman having the fact that the ten of \$4.000 and keep to find II has sum of \$4.000 and keep the half and the same of \$4.000 and keep the half and the same of \$4.000 and keep the half and the same of \$4.000 and keep the half and the same of \$4.000 and keep the half and the same of \$4.000 and the same of \$4.000 and \$ and no appropriate the state of the state of the compromised a d bond for \$2.000, which was perfectly good, the bondsman having c, and took, in fail, the sun of \$500, and took, in fail, the sun of \$500, and took, inself. As it is not of its books and papers, and the records of the Court, will cany other cases.

Deep of the above was also directed to be furnished to be furnished.

Commissioner Smith listened to eight complaints against policemen yesterday. Patrolman Patrick Hughes of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct was complained of by Gustave Frank, who stated that while riding on a Second-ave. car, near Tenth-st., the officer, platform, which was somewhat crowded, and asked complainant to make more room for him, and was told that he had ample room. The policeman then applied an insulting epithet to complainant, who threatened to an insulting epithet to complainant, who threatened to kick him, and got off the car to do so. The officer then showed his shield and took complainant into custody. At the Essex Market Police Court the officer made a faise charge, swearing that the complainant had kicked him, and he was accordingly fined \$10\$. The defendant declared that the complainant had perjured himself. Commissioner Smith said the officer's language was improper and unbecoming in an officer, and for one he would vote to dismiss him from the force. ...Patroliman Patrick Flanagan of the Sixth Prescint was complained of by Timothy Harrington, a watchman employed on the new Post-Office, for having beaten him with a rattan on the arms and legs, his only offense being that he had endeavored to separate two boys who were fighting. The officer said that a crowd was collected in the Park, looking at the boys fighting, and at his order all disbursed except the complainant, who had been encouraging the boys to fight. The complainant refused to move, and he struck him. Referred to the Board. ...Patrolman Luke Gallaher of the Fifth Precinct, was charged with standing in conversation with citizens. The defendant failed to appear, and testimony being taken in his absence, the Commissioner decided to dismiss him from the Department. Superintendent Jourdan yesterday reviewed the Police of the down-town precincts, numbering nearly 700 men.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday afternoon resolved to have printed, as documents of the Board, 5,000 copies of the canvass of the late election, Board, 5,000 copies of laws relating to this city passed by the Legislature of 1870; resolved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Controller to draw his war-Aldermen in directing the Controller to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for \$1,000, for services rendered, and in favor of Prosident Coman of the Board of Aldermen and President Reilly of the Board of Asistant Aldermen, for \$1,000 each, for services rendered, ex officio, to Committees of their respective Boards, and for other services rendered; resolved to direct the Cotroller to draw his warrant for \$10,000 in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, No. 36 St. Mark's Place, as a domation; resolved to pave Thirty-fourth-st., from Ninth to Teuth-aves, Water-st., between Wall-st. and Old Slip; Third-ave, between Twenty-ainth and One-hundred-and-thirtieth-sts, and Pearl-st., between Whitehall-st. and Coenties Slip, with Belgian pavement; resolved, to pave Fifteenth-st., from Seventh to Eighth-aves., and Fifty-seventh-st., from Exington to Sixth-ave, with Stafford pavement; and resolved to pave Fifty-sixth-st., from Seventh to Ninth-aves.; Clifty-fift-st., from Third to Fourth-aves.; Forty-flifth-st., from Fifth to Madison-ave, Fifty-eighth-st., from Third to Fourth-aves; Eighty-third-st., from Third to Fourth-aves; and Porty-eighth-st., from Fifth to Sixth aves., with Nicolson pavement.

The Board of Canvassers completed the canvass yester-

(From the Illinois Benneral Tehana I GRAND EXCURSION FROM URBANA TO PEKIN.

OVER THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Ever since the great enterprise of building d from Danville to Pekin was projected by the Hon. C. R. Griggs, its worthy President, the citizens of Urbana have manifested an interest in the great work creditable to themselves and encouraging to the men who, in the darkest days of the enterprise, still had faith in its ultimate success. Hence it will not be surprising to know that on last Saturday some 200 of our citizens responded to the invitation of President Griggs to cele brate the completion of the road from Danville to Pekin by an excursion to the latter point. At 7 o'clock the excursionists had assembled at the de-

pot, and their pleasant faces told plainly that the day pot, and their pleasant faces told plainly that the day was to be devoted to pleasure exclusively. Their stay at the depot was short, for soon the Iron Horse, completely new, made his appearance, and to his traces were hitched four of the most elegant passenger coaches to be seen on any road, besides one baggage car. Soon was heard all aboard, the bell rung, and the train steamed out of the depot under the supervision of President Griggs. Superintendents Oliver and Smith, and under the immediate conductorship of Mr. John L. Sample.

At Champaign, over 100 ladies and gentlemen, bent on fun and a good time generally, joined the excursion, Here, also, two more elegant coaches were attached to the train.

ain. At each station along the line our ranks, were, swelled

At each station along the line our ranks were swelled by new accessions, and when we reached Le Roy it was evident that more room must be provided. Accordingly another coach was added, making seven in all of the most magnificent passenger coaches ever seen in one train. At Bloomington we were joined by about 50 ladles and gentlemen, among whom were Gen. McNulia of Normal and Elias Smith, eaq., of The Daily Leader, than whom two more interesting, intelligent, and whole-souled gentlemen easien not within the walls of that proud city. The trip from Bloomington to Pekin was one of uninterrupted pleasure. The road-bed was smooth and even, and we sped through that lovely garden spot of the State at a rapid rate. At Danvers we were met by a delegation of gentlemen from Pekin, among whom was Mr. Thomas King, Chief Engineer of the road, who pointed out to us many places of interest, and did everything in his power to make it pleasant for the party.

At 1 p. m. the objective point was reached, and 450 souls alighted from the cars in splendid trim for a square meal. The majority of the party, under the leadership of Gen. E. McCook, repaired to the Bemis House, where a splendid dinner was served despite the fact that there were three or four times as many people as they expected or were really prepared to entertain. It was here that Fresident Griggs perpetrated a huge joke on the company by paying the entire bill contracted at the hotel.

Pekin is a live flourishing city of about 10,000 inhabitants. The majority of tits citizens are enterprising and wide awake, and manufactories of different kinds are

Pekin is a live flourishing city of about 10,000 inhabit-ants. The majority of its citizens are enterprising and wide awake, and manufactories of different kinds are here located and doing a thriving business.

The thanks of the entire party are due the Mayor, Mr. Thompson, Gen. McCook, Capt. Sellers of The Tazewell Republican, and others, for their untiring efforts to make the visit pleasant to all. At about 4 p. m. we started home, all regretting that time would not permit of a longer visit.

Soon after leaving Poking a matter. Soon after leaving Pekin a meeting was called for the

Soon after leaving Pekin a meeting was called for the purpose of expressing through appropriate resolutions the sontinents of the excursionists. The meeting was organized by electing J. S. Wright, esq., Chairman. The editors on board were chosen secretaries.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, Dr. J. W. Scroggs, and W. H. Somers were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and submitted the following:

Resolved. That the thanks of the members of this excursion party, from the various points along the line of the Indianapolis. Bloomington, and Western Kallway, are due, and are hereby tendered to the President and officers of said read for the pleasure affected by this excursion. Besolved, That to Superintendents Oliver and Smith, Conductor Sample, and other officers and employed in charge of this train, are our thanks leadered for their uniform courtesy and uniting efforts for our Essented. They the Hong C. R. Green, Predicts of the stain,

Sample, and other officers and employés in charge of this train, are our thanks tendered for their uniform couriers and antiring clorts for our combort and asfety.

Resolved, That the Hon, C. R. Griggs, President of the L. B., and W., if the R. C., by an energy which has at last overcome every obstacle, turned aside the shafts of envious, disappointed, and designing opponents, and organized as epiconical a success out of incongraous and conflicting interests, has won for himself a high position among the men of the age, and that he merits and shall receive our highest commendation for his devotion to the interests of the people along the line, and his ciforts to redeem every pricing given to them.

The excursionists were happily disappointed in the condition of the road-bed, many regarding it as the smoothest road they were ever on, and certainly it will compare favorably with many old roads.

The rolling-stock is all first-class, and to the credit of President Griggs be it said, that the L. B. and W. K. R. today, although just completed, bears the name in railroad circles as being the best equipped road in the United States. Our limited space forbids us to speak at length of the magnificent country between this city and Pekin. Suffice it to say it is the richest section of country in the world through which a railroad runs.

The small towns along the line are in a flourishing condities.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock p. m. the train arrived

A few minutes before 10 o'clock p. m. the train arrived

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.—Benjamin Bennet et al. agt. The Schooner John Sanderson, and James Barrell et al. agt. The Schooner Albert 6. Lawson—Cross Libels—the first for \$1,800, the second for \$1,800.—These actions were brought on account of a collision in the channel between Blackwell's Island and New-York, on the 4th of October, 1868. The wind was fresh from north-east, blowing against the tide, which was running flood. The Sanderson was bound for New-York from Nova Scotia, had passed through Hell Gate, taken a pilot, and under his direction, finding the tide too strong, she came to anchor close to Blackwell's Island, leaving bundances of channel room to westward, and lay under her foretopsail, her foresail, and her malusail; her foretopsail alone being allowed to draw, her main sheet hauled right att. This was necessary to prevent her dragging her anchor against the croton pipe which lay astern. The Lawson was beating through the gate to eastward with the tide, and standing across the river from the New-York side tacked near the Blackwell's Island shore, and so close to the lows of the Sanderson that the tide carried her against the Sanderson. The defense was that the Sanderson was not at anchor; but the Court found the foregoing facts, and says that in its opinion the desire of those in command of the Lawson to overhaul a schooner in advance of her induced such rockless sailing and carelessness as to the situation of the Sanderson as to render the former vessel accountable for the collision. A decree was ordered dismissing the libel in the lirst case and a reference ordered to compute damages in the second. D. McMahon for the Lawson; Beebe, Donohue & Cook for the Sanderson. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ordered to compute damages in the second. D. McMahon for the Lawson; Beebe, Donohue & Cook for the Sanderson.

Francis Markee agt. The Steamboat Blanche Page, herengine, de., and Lewis M. Phillips agt. The Same—The Holis in these cases were for damages to the coal barges Cornelius Haggerty (owned by the libelant in the first case) and John Hays (owned by the libelant in the first case) and John Hays (owned by the libelant in the second case), which, with their cargoes of coal, were sunk near the buoy off South Amboy on the 15th day of July, 1857, while in tow of the steamer. The Haggerty and cargo were damaged \$2,000, the Hays and cargo, \$1,900. The steamer started from New-Brunswick and passed down the Raritan River with two boats on each side, and four in a hawser tier at a considerable distance astern. The Haggerty was in the hawser tier, having two boats on her right side and one on her left; the one on the right was a lake boat, larger, higher, and heavier than herself and the Hays. The latter was on the right side of the lake boat. The boat on the left side of the Haggeriy was a Schuylkill boat about her own size. The tow passed out of the river by South Amboy, and around the buoy at the tail of the flats, or oyster beds, and around to Perth Amboy. The steamboat drew too much water to cross the flats, the tide being ebb, and so took the channel route. The boat sunk in a violent storm and heavy sea; the wind was cast, and as the tow turned the buoy the sea struck the Hays on the starboard side, throwing her into the trough. The question was whether the steamboat exercised proper precaution in undertaking the long and exposed trip she did. The weather was rapidly growing worse when she left the river, and it was casy to see that the sea in the bay was running high. There was good anchorage in the river.

The Court thought the defense that the bayes' hatchevers were not fastened down untenable, the evidence being conclusive that they were washed off by the force of the waves, and it was not established that

against the heavy lake boat and the violence of storm on both barges were the occasion of the loss, the steamboat was responsible for exposing them to risks. Decree for libelants. Scudder & Carter libelants; E. H. Owen and James Taylor for claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.—The motion for the discharge of James 8. Colgate, convicted of mailing obscene literature, was denied, the Judge ruling that the intent to mail the letters, and the action of the letter-carrier in taking the letters to the Post-Office under the prisoner's direction, was a sufficient mailing to warrant conviction, and sentenced Colgate to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500, the full penalty of the law.

On Monday next the motion for a new trial of Ethelred Woodward, convicted on Taesday last of having \$1,000 worth of counterfeit 25 cent currency in his possession, will be argued.

Samuel Brown and Wallace Crosby, who were indicted for passing counterfeit money, withdrew their plea of not guilty, yesterday, and entered a plea of guilty. They were remanded for sentence.

In the case of Bernard Hoss, who was indicted for falsely personating an Internal Revenue officer, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy said that the Government was satisfied that conviction could not be secured, and therefore desired to enter a not prosequi. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Before Commissioner Shields.—Edward Dennison, charged with having mutinied on board the schooner Ida May, was discharged yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

Dennis Curley was brought before the Commissioner yesterday for attempting to ship five burrels of whisky by the Stonington line. The whisky was marked vinegar, and was seized by Deputy Marshal Robinson. The driver of the wagon escaped from the custedy of the police officers, and is at large. Prisoner was held in default of \$2,000 ball.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Alleged Illegal Imprisonment.—James Leonard, a boy about 14 years of age, was brought before Judge Cardozo yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge asked for by his counsel, Mr. Abe Hummel, on the ground that the indictment does not state the nature of the crime, or the place where it was committed. The boy was recently convicted at the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to service on the school boat at Hart's Island; and counselfurther claimed that the boy, if sentenced at all, should have been sent to the Pennenthary or to the House of Refuge, there being no his to authorize his imprisonment on the school boat. The hearing in the case was adjourned by the Court until Wednesday next.

Decisions—By Judge Barnard.—Risley agt. Indianapells, Bioomington and Western R. R. Co.—Motion granted, and reference ordered, etc.

Lindsay agt, Debaun.—Order settled. Wm. Galloway agt, Harrier Galloway.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Hendrix agt, Scudder.—Reference ordered. In re application of Secor.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I. Before Judge Jones.—Herman Funke et al. agt.
The Mercantile Muhual Insurance Co. and H. Sturm.—The
trial of this suit, which commenced about a week ago,
was concluded yesterday. The action was brought to recover the sum of \$15,000 on a policy of insurance effected by Gen. Starm, one of the defendants, on a cargo recover the sum of \$15,000 on a policy of insurance effected by Gen. Starm, one of the defendants, on a eargo of military goods—ammunition and accounterments—shipped to Vera Cruz in September, 1867, by the schooner Samuel T. Keyes. The eargo was valued at \$213,000. This policy, together with others, was transferred by Gen. Sturm to the plaintiffs, who had consigned a portion of the eargo of the Keyes. The vessel encountered heavy weather, and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico on the 18th of October, 1867, the crew leaving her in a small-boat and steering for Vera Cruz. The defendants refused to pay the insurance, claiming that the vessel was laden with a worthless lot of goods, and then scuttled at sea by the insured, to obtain the insurance on the eargo.

The case was summed up yesterday by ex-Judge Pullerton for the defense, and Mr. Da Costa for the plaintiffs. The Jury, after an absence of about five minutes, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the fail amount claimed—\$16,337 48.

Messrs, Parsons and Da Costa for plaintiffs. Ex-Judge Fullerton and Messrs. Scuddy & Clark for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.—Enrique Loynaz agt.

Manuel quesada.—The plaintiff brings this suit to recover \$1.500, aleged money bouned to the defendant, who was a prominent General in the Cuban army. The case came before the Court yesterday, upon a motion in behalf of the defendant to compel the plaintiff to give security for costs as a non-resident. The principal defense of Gen. Quesada to the suit is that the money was not loaned to him personally, but as the agent of the Cuban Republic. The Court granted the motion.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Loew.—Rebecca B. Carman agt. Charles E. Carman.—This suit was originally brought for divorce, which was granted against the defendant on the ground of adultery, and alimony of \$8,000 per annum allowed the plaintiff. On motion it was increased to \$6,500. The defendant falling heir to his brother's large estate, his divorced wife moved a second time for an increase of alimony. The case, on the motion, was sent to a referee, who reported in favor of giving the wife \$12,000 per annum. The referee stated that he saw no reason why the plaintiff should be allowed any more, except for the fact that her husband's lincome had been very much increased. Judge Loew, yesterday, rendered a decision in a motion to confirm the referee's report, modifying the same by awarding the wife \$10,000 per year.

Decisions—By Judge Loew—Bristol agt. Patterson.—Motion denied without costs, with leave to renew on additional affidavits. Borger agt. Thernton.—Motion granted. Roberts agt. Matthews.—Motion denied.

Before Judge Daily.—Collins et al. agt. Whitlock et al.—The plaintiffs sought to confirm an injunction granted to restrain the defendants from placing business signs over a giass frame which admits light into the plaintiffs store. The parties are both dry goods merchants, the plaintiffs occupying the ground floor and the defendants the upper lofts. Testimony was heard on both sides, and plaintiffs testified that the signs would obstruct their light and injure their business very materially. The defendants from placing swould abstruct their light and injure their business very materially. The defendants their clerks stood in the window to decoy the customers of the defendant into the plaintiffs exhibited their goods in this frame-work, and they therefore thought that the signs would answer an important purpose in this direction. Injunction sustained.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recorder Hackett took the bench at General Sessions at precisely 11 a. m., yesterday, Win. M. Tweed, ir., appearing for the people. George Melatire (colored), charged with stealing on the 20th of April from Liney Truly, at No. 59 Thompson-st., \$29 in money, proved that he had lived with the woman as her hasband for nearly a year, and that in taking the money he only used his own earnings. He was acquitted....The case of William Dwyer, charged with stealing a silver watch from the store of John Imslay, No. 317 Ninth ave., was abandoned, the complainant falling to identify the prisoner... Alexander Dubois, who on the 15th of March sneaked into the house No. 2 Bowling green, occupied by John L. Donaldson, and stole some \$25 worth of clothing, breaking the lock of an inside door, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months... On the 26th of April the house of Mr. Brenderbill, No. 509 West Twenty-eighth-st, was entered by burglars, who stole from the premises some articles of clothing, and on being detected fired two shots at the proprietor. Charles Thunder, alias John Henry Brennan, jointly indicted with John Thompson, was tried yesterday. Mr. Brenderbill positively swore to the identity of the prisoner, whose mother and sister as positively swore that Charles was at home on the night of the burglary. The general character of the prisoner proved bad, he having been arrested twice at the request of his own father, and committed by Justice Ledwith, for disorderly conduct. After three hours' deliberation, the foreman of the Jury announced that no verdict could be agreed upon, and they were discharged from the further consideration of the case. The Recorder then had both prisoners brought to the bar, and discharged them on their own recognizances, warning them to the a better life, and saying that he heped this

would be a lesson to them never to be forgotten....Thomas Porter, charged with hurgiary in the first degree, was acquitted. It appeared in evidence that on the night of March 14 the house of Nicholas Doll, No. 448 West Twenty-fourth-st., was burglariously entered by a window in the basement, and that clothing to the value of \$15 was stolen. Porter was arrested some weeks after, and was found in possession of a pair of boots, part of the stolen property. Forter proved by witnesses that he had bought the boots from a certain Richard Grant, and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."... George Wilson, who was jointly indicted with Rosenthal (sentenced to five years in State Prison on May 5) on a charge of grand larceny in stealing from Mrs. Rachel Davies of No. 207 East Broadway some \$200 worth of clothing on April 22, pleaded guilty, and goes to the Pontientiary for four years. L'ammond Revel, on the 29th of January, obtained of Annie J. Worcester some \$21 money as an advance upon a check on the Park Bank for \$420, which proved to be worthless. Pleading guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false prenses, he was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months... On April 12 Janes Daley outcred the store of John Thompson, No. 124 Chatham-st., and by representing that he had been sent to buy three dozen undershirts for Mr. Stark of No. 238 Govery, succeeded in obtaining the same. He was found guilty yesterlay of grand larceny by trick and device, and was scot to the State Prison for five years... Edward Curfis was charged by George Barton with picking his pocked of a silver watch on the 27th of April, while both were looking at a fire in Houston-st., and although Curtis strongly insisted on his innocence, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" and the Recorder remarking that he had sentenced the prisoner once before on

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Herman Konnen Kamp agt. Helena Konnen Kamp.—This was an action for absolute divorce for adultery. The plaintiff alleged that he was married to the defendant on the 4th of June, 185. They resided in this city, and for some years lived happily together. They had one child, a boy, now about ten years of age. In January, 1866, his wife became much attached to a man named John H. Weicken, with whom she is charged with having committed the nets complained of, and which induced plaintiff to commence this action. It was referred to Edward Dally, esq., who reported in favor of the plaintiff, and Judge Thompson has rendered a decree dissolving the marriage, and awarding the custody of the child to the plaintiff.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY AT SEA. Coroner Flynn commenced an investigation,

Yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling, was commenced the examination in the case of George W. Thomas, alleged to have stolen \$82,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds, belonging to Dalancy, Morgan & Co., the particulars of which have heretofore been given in The Tribune. No new facts were elicited, and the case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

yesterday, into the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Ellen Bohan, a steerage passenger on the steamer Nevada, lately arrived at this port from Liver pool. Owen Bohan of No. 23 First-ave , husband of the pool. Owen Behan of No. 23 First-ave, husband of the deceased, testified that the day after he and his wife embarked, the latter suffered very much from seasickness; that, as she continued to grow worse, he asked Dr. Hammath, the ship's surgeon, to attend her; the Doctor, however, paid no attention to the request for several days, when finally he came and pronounced the woman to be suffering from ordinary seasickness, and ordered her to go on deck; she was given no other nourishment than that afforded the other passengers, with the exception of a little wine which the bootor prescribed; and, being enceinte, her exhaustion and excessive vomiting caused a miscarriage, and on May 23 she died. The investigation will be continued to-day.

# DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, May 21.

Malls for Europe via Southampton and Bromen, per steamship Main, fact of Third at. Hobeken, close at Post-Office at 12 M. Sceamship axils at 2 p. u. A supplementary Mail, for path tetters only, made up on the Fier at Hobeken, and closed at 1:30 p. m.
Mails for Frauce, via Brest and Hayre, per steamship Lafarette, from Fier No. 50 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 12 M. No Supplementary Mail.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM SAN DOMINGO CITY, &c.—In steamship Tybee, May 27.—
Judge P. O. Sulivan, Major Perry, Mrs. Perry, and servant, Cayd. Encad wife, Capt. O. J. Parker and wite, Edward French, John Scott, P.
Agonia, P. Forcelo, A. Gopel, D. A. Brewnell, D. Even and family, F. J.
Culander, Antonio Amea, A. Vannetic and wife, Antonio Amea, Mas

Atmosph'e. Ther. Pinces, Ethnosph'e.

8. Clear. 50 Augusta, Ga. Cloudy.
Clear. 55 Oswego. Clear. Cloudy 56
Cloudy 56
Raining 56
Cloudy 60
Overeast 68
Raining 00
Cloudy 60

MINIATURE ALMANAC, HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... 6:30 | Gov's Island..... 7:14 | Hell Gate ....... 9:00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..... PORT OF NEW-YORK. May 77.

Steamships—Weybosset, Parish, Port-an-Prince; Pierrepont, Shrophire, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Palidelphia; Chester, Jones, Palidelphia; Panie, Penno, Palidelphia; Sariya-Sarah Nicholson, Heferman, St. John, N. B.
Barks—Garabang, Griffins, Liverpool, Ancha, Brown, Gibraltar forders; Ilva, Litson, Markeabo; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana; Laura, Erocker, Stelin; Ornus, Patkagall, Antwerp, Brigs—Giles Loring, Phakham, Lisbon; Geo. Downes, Lanfare, Dem zara; Victora Ursals, Lenor, Little Ghace Bay, Schra—Comrade, Bale, Para and Maranham; Althea, Smith, Philadelphia, Wellington, Eagles, Windser N. S.; Moonlight, Prinzs, Milasbeth ort; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Jacksonville; H. M. Inogely, Smith rindserort.

pass. dp India, Munroe. Glasgow May 14, via Moville May 15, mdse 

and Percan Pistt 71, mise, and reas.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Cette 50 days, mise.

Brig Emma Ives, Branscomb, Little Glace Bay 13 days, coal. Brig Finna Ives, Bransconn, Inflic Gince ray 13 Glys, coal.
Brig Guan Scott, ow Bay, C. B. Iz days, coal.
Schr. Caspian, Thompson, Masquash, N. B. 5 days, piling.
Schr. Caspian, Thompson, Masquash, N. B. 5 days, piling.
Schr. A. I. Bitler, Butler, Wildington, N. C. 5 days, piling.
Schr. Capella, Taylor, Lorchester, N. B. 16 days, stone
action schrift, Providence,
Case, Carroll, Providence,
Case, Carroll, Providence,
Case, Carroll, Providence

John Spofford, Providence Estire, Providence, J. S. Terry, Providence, John Crockford, Providence Almon Baccon, Rockport, Red Jacket, Providence, Mand Webster, Providence, Mand Webster, Providence, Emille Bell, Falmouth, Manager, Providence, Shinon Washburn, Taunton.

Nargavet, Beilase,
L. S. Barras, Rockport,
Gen. Feavey, Whiting,
Nagara, Frinceport,
Sish. Machine.
Charlie Codb, Rockland
Rota, tta, Rockland
Leborah Jon. & Boston.
C. W. Cummings, Evoton.
Mary & Elina, Calais
Sea Breeze, Ringhethport,
Sphenida Kilanbethport,
Lodovick Bill, Rilanbethport,
Lodovick Bill, Rilanbethport,
John Lancaster, Norwich,
Orean Wave, Rockland
L. M. Collins, Bangor,
S. N. Smith, New Bedford,
D. S. Willetts, New Bedford,
D. S. Willetts, New Bedford,
D. S. Willetts, New Bedford,
D. Willetts, New Bedford,
D. Willetts, Povidence. Justice, Newport, E. L. Wiggins, Franklin, Losephine, Bridgepart, Northern Light, Machies, Walter C. Hall, Rockland Walter C. Hall, Rockland,
Panihea, Newbury port,
Jonathan Cone, Beston,
Hannah Willetts, Boston,
Hannah Willetts, Boston,
Liberty, Elizabethport,
Liberty, Elizabethport,
Sea Queen, Elizabethport,
Connectiont, Elizabethport,
A. H. Brown, Elizabethport
A. H. Brown, Elizabethport
A. El. Brown, Elizabethport
Sumilexan, Fall River,
R. E. Fotter, Greenport,
Weilington, Bingor,
Vigiliant, New-Beiford,
Tryall, New-Beiford,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, May 27. —Arrived, secanship Win. Kenpedy, from Baltimore; axon, from Philadelphia; Tallapoosa, from New-York; brig Tempest,

from Mobile.

FORTHERS MONROR, May 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Laurs, from Bremerhaven. Passed out hat a Kathleen, for Nova Scotla, Cabral, for Antweys, In the Roads, bark A. M. Koberts, for Boston. N. E. storm prevailing. for Antwerp. In the Roads, bark A.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, May 27.—Inquiries having been received here from New-York as to the sofety of the steamship Percire, which sailed from New-York on the 14th inst, it is proper to state that while the steamship arrived at the 14th inst, it is proper to state that while the steamship arrived at Breat safety on Moniary creating last, on the only of the change of the shaneeful neglect of somebody, the news of her arrival has just been given to the public. Queksorown, May 27.—The steamship Scous, from New-York for Liverpool arrived at 1a. m.

LONDONDERNY, May 27.—The steamship St. David, from Queboe for Glasgow, arrived at this port tellay.

DISASTERS.

The sehr, Ann Tribit! from Roadout for Fall River, with cost, spring the sehr. Ann Tribit! from Roadout for Fall River, with cost, spring

DISASTERS.

The sehr. Ann Trihipl, from Roadout for Fall River, with coal, spring aleak when of Point Juliih 24th last, and when of Patience Island about I a. m. 20th, finding ther coald not keep her aftest much forger, rou her ashore on the rorth side of the Island. She was pumped out next evening and towed to Pall River.

The schr. Richard Varx, from Richmond, Me., for Phitadelphia, before the Schr. Richard Varx, from Richmond, Me., for Phitadelphia, before the point of the River.

reported in countries warks store.

Walks store.

The schr., Leuisa W. Birdsall, of Mystic, Cenn., caprised and sunk of Cape Ann on the 26th inst. The crew were saved and lambded Marblehead.
The sehr. L. & W. Showell, for New-York, grain laden, was at Little Egg Harbor 24th inst., leaky.

SPOKEN.
Ship Neptune, from Liverpool for New-York, May 15, lat. 53.36, lon. 19,28.

Religions Notices. Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delaney-sta-Rev. W.M. McALISTRII, Paster, will preach at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) a. m. and (\(\frac{1}{2}\) p. m. Sanday-school at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) m. and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) p. m. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6\(\sigma'clock\). Seats free. Strangers and others cordistly invited.

Minister, Masonie Hall, Thirteenth st., between Third and Poult 14, Subject TO-MORROW MORNING. The Postpline of Christ. All friends of Christ, and of the liberty wherewith he makes his propie free, are respectfully invited. At the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, Fortieth-st.,

American Presbyterian Free Church, CHAS. B. SMYTH,

ear Lexington-ave. Services on SABBATH, at los a, m. and 't p, m. reaching in the morning by the Paster, Rev. GEORGE'S, CHAMBERS, the evening, by the Rev. WILLIAM THEODORE WYLLE of Bellevice Property of the Property of the

in the evening. by the Rev. William I the foote, Penn.

At Messiah's Church, ? Seventh-ave.—A series of discourses by Rev. J. A. HEAGY on "The Nature and Neurouss of Christ's Coming, the Resurretion and Judgment." Service at J.p. m.; evening at Th. Strangers specially invited. Scats free.

At Apollo Hall, Broad-sav and Twenty eighth-at, Mrs. NELLIR J. T. BEIGHAM will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10 g and ? do clock. Children's Levenum at 3p on.

Association Hall, cor. Twenty-third at, and Fourth-ave.—The last of the present series of Special Services for Young Moss will be held at ? do clock on SUNDAY EVENING. May 29, and will be addressed by Rev. Dr. THOS, D. ANDERSON. Social Bible-Class at 5 p. m. Scats free. All welcome.

ree. All welcome.

A Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in St.
Pan's Methodist Episcopal Chauch. Fourth-are, and Twenty-served-st., on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 74 o clock. Addresses by Prof. SCHALL, Dr. PRIME, and others.

Church of the Ascension.—There will be a free service in this limed, corner of Fith are, and Tenthest, on SUNDAY EVENING text, 77 o'clock. Scats free.

next, 71 o'clock, Seats Fre.
Culvary Baptist Church, West Turnty chief et., between Fifth and Sixth-rees. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. S. MicANTHUR, SUNGAL May Se, at 10; a. m. and 74 p. m. Strangers welcome.